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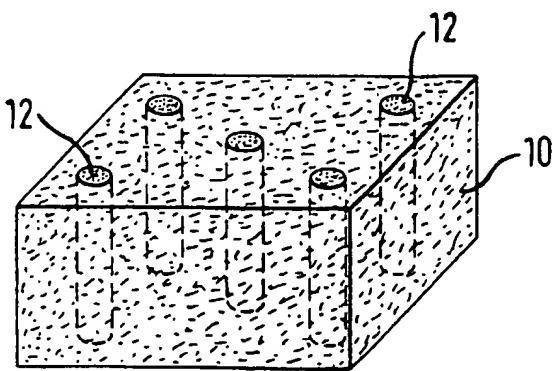
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(54) Title: IMPLANT OF BONE MATTER



(57) Abstract: A spinal column implant consists of a base body (10) of spongeous bone matter into which at least one load-carrying support element (12) is embedded.

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Implant of bone matter

The present invention relates to an implant for the connection of bones and in particular to a spinal column implant for the fusion of vertebral bones which is introduced between two vertebral bones to be fused.

Through the degeneration of the vertebral disc, in particular of the vertebral disc nucleus (nucleus pulposus) a loss of height in the affected vertebral disc space often comes about which is connected with a loosening of the vertebral disc annulus (annulus fibrosus) and of the ligaments. Through this the spinal column becomes instable at this location. The result is a horizontal displaceability of the vertebral bodies relative to one another (spondylolisthesis), which leads to impairments of the nerve roots in this region and/or of the spinal cord together with the pain resulting from this.

The principle for treating these symptoms consists in the operative excavation of the vertebral disc nucleus and the laying in or insertion respectively of one — in the region of the cervical vertebral column — or of two — in the region of the lumbar vertebral column — sufficiently stable bodies in order to restore the normal height of the vertebral disc space. At the same time the horizontal displaceability must be prevented. This takes place either through the implant itself or through additional metal implants. These implants are subject in particular in

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the lumbar vertebral column to considerable forces, which can lead to the breakage of the metal implant. Therefore an attempt is made to have the intermediate vertebral insert grow together or fuse respectively as rapidly and as solidly as possible with the adjacent vertebral bodies.

A known possibility of fusing two vertebrae consists in the insertion of a suitably shaped cylinder or dowel into a prepared cavity which reaches the two vertebrae to be fused. The material which is required for this is removed beforehand from the patient for example from the pelvic ridge. From the thus won autogenic bone matter, that is, bone matter stemming from the same patient, an implant is produced and then inserted into the intervertebral space of the patient between the two vertebrae to be fused (auto-grafting).

The object of the present invention therefore consists in creating an implant for the fusion of bones which restores the correct distance between the vertebral bodies and the stability of the spinal column, which provokes no immune reactions and which accelerates the healing process.

This object is satisfied by a spinal column implant with the features of claim 1.

A particular advantage of the spinal column implant in accordance with the invention is given through the material used, which, as a result of its biological origin does not represent a foreign body. Through this the implant, which is produced of bone matter, contributes in its entirety,

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that is, the support element of for example cortical bone matter as well as the base body of spongeous bone matter, to the fusion of the vertebral bodies in that it converts into the body's own tissue during the healing in.

Since the base body has no outer shell of hard bone matter, but rather consists of spongeous bone, the spongeous bone matter of the base body comes into direct contact with the bone surfaces of the vertebral bodies in order to form a bony connection with the latter and thereby to fuse them or to connect them to one another respectively.

The inventors have recognized that it is particularly advantageous to form the base body of spongeous, that is, relatively porous, bone matter in order to accelerate the healing in process. In order to be able however to take up the not inconsiderable forces which can arise between two vertebral bodies which are to be fused with one another, in accordance with the invention at least one load-carrying support element is embedded in the base body of spongeous bone matter which extends from one side to an oppositely lying side of the base body. The support element thus serves as a load-carrying part, in contrast to which the base body substantially has the function of seating the support element and enabling the growing together process with the surrounding bone matter.

In the description, the drawings and the subordinate claims, further advantageous embodiments of the spinal column implant in accordance with the present invention are set forth.

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In accordance with a first advantageous embodiment the at least one support element consists of compact or of cortical bone respectively. Through this it is ensured on the one hand that high forces can be taken up by the spinal column implant. On the other hand the implant has no artifacts, which further accelerates the healing in process.

The support element can preferably be formed in the manner of a pin or a column respectively, with it also being possible for a plurality of support elements to be embedded in parallel into the base body. Depending on the stress distribution the support elements can also have different cross-sections in this situation.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention the support element is designed to be areal or wall-like, through which yet higher stresses on the implant are possible. In this it is advantageous when a plurality of areal support elements, the planes of which intersect, are embedded in the base body.

The support element or support elements can terminate at the outer contour of the base body or project beyond the outer contour of the base body in order to facilitate the fitting in of the implant between two vertebrae to be fused.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention the base body can contain at least one cavity which is accessible from its outer side for the reception of bone powder or bone granulate. The introduction of materials of this kind into a cavity of this kind improves the healing in

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process yet further.

In order to facilitate an integration of the base body between two vertebrae to be fused, the base body can furthermore have a surface which is corrugated, toothed or provided with knobs. Furthermore, the outer shape of the base body can also vary. The latter can be formed in the shape of a block, a rectangular parallelepiped or a wedge, with it being possible for rounded off corner contours or curved base bodies to be advantageous.

The implant is preferably matched in its size to the intervertebral space which is present between the adjacent vertebrae after the excavation of the intervertebral body. The application of the spinal column implant in accordance with the invention takes place after excavation of the vertebral disc with subsequent exposure of the vertebral bodies lying above and below it without it being necessary to damage healthy bone matter for this. This brings about the advantage that the existing intervertebral space is not enlarged and the supporting structures remain intact.

In accordance with the invention a suitable allogenic or xenogenic bone matter is processed in such a manner that it is preserved, is capable of storage and can be used in accordance with its purpose. The preservation of the bone matter can for example take place by means of freeze drying. The spongeous bone matter is preferably produced through solvent dehydration of native bone matter by means of an organic solvent which is miscible with water, e.g. methanol, ethanol,

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propanol, isopropanol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or mixtures of these solvents. The preservation and sterilization of the bone matter in accordance with this method is also a subject matter of the patent DE 29 06 650, the contents of which are taken up into the disclosure of the present application through this reference.

This method serves for the production of transplant preserves and enables a dehydration and exposure right into the fine structure of the fibrils of the bone matter, so that the processed bone matter has a morphological structure in a histological view which is very similar to that of the natural bone, and thus the desired properties of the bone matter are retained. This method of solvent dehydration also has the advantage that a substantially lower apparatus cost and complexity is required in comparison with freeze drying.

Furthermore, the spongeous bone matter can also be produced through solvent dehydration of bone matter with the subsequent terminal sterilization, in particular through irradiation with gamma rays. Alternatively, the spongeous bone matter can be produced through aseptic processing of bone matter without terminal sterilization.

In the following the present invention will be described in a purely exemplary manner with reference to an exemplary embodiments of spinal column implant in accordance with the invention and with reference to the accompanying drawings. It shows:

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Fig. 1 a schematic perspective view of a first embodiment of a spinal column implant in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 a schematic perspective view of a further embodiment of a spinal column implant in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 3 a schematic perspective view of a third embodiment of a spinal column implant in accordance with the present invention.

In the figures the same reference symbols designate in each case the same components of the illustrated embodiments. The illustrated exemplary embodiments are suitable both for the cervical and for the lumbar fusion of vertebral bones.

The exemplary embodiment of a spinal column implant in accordance with the invention which is illustrated in Fig. 1 consists of a base body 10 of spongy bone matter, which is designed to have substantially the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment a plurality of, in the illustrated exemplary embodiment five, support elements 12 which consist of cortical bone are embedded into the base body 10. The support elements are formed as cylindrical pins and are embedded parallel spaced to one another into the base body 10. For this the base body 10 of spongy bone matter is provided with corresponding parallel bores into which the support

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elements 12 are fitted in. The support elements 12 are substantially as long as the base body 10 is high, so that each support element 12 extends from one side of the base body to its oppositely lying side.

In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1 the end sides of the load-carrying support elements 12 substantially align with the outer contour of the base body 10.

Fig. 2 shows a further embodiment of a spinal column implant which consists of a base body 20 of spongeous bone matter which is designed having the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped. A load-carrying support element 22 which consists of four wall sections 22a, 22b, 22c and 22d and the planes of which intersect in the middle of the support element 22 is embedded into the base body 20. The support element 22 is milled in a single piece out of cortical bone and forms in plan view the shape of a diagonal cross. The base body 20 of spongeous bone matter is provided with a milling-out corresponding to the outer contour of the support element 22 so that the support element 22 of cortical bone can be inserted into this milling-out.

In this embodiment the end sides of the support element 22 again align with the outer contour of the base body 20, i.e. the lower side of the support element 22 aligns substantially with the lower side of the base body 20 and the upper side of the support element 22 aligns substantially with its upper side.

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Fig. 3 shows a further embodiment of a spinal column implant which consists of a base body 30 of spongy bone matter having the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped. Similarly as in the embodiment of Fig. 1 a pin-like support element 32 which consists of cortical bone is embedded in the center of the base body 30. As can be recognized, the end sides of the support element 32 are rounded off in the manner of a dome so that the support element 32 projects with its dome-shaped end side 34 beyond the outer contour of the base body 30. The opposite end side of the support element 32 is formed in the same way and likewise projects beyond the base body 30.

The securing of the support elements in the base body can take place through press seating or through adhesive bonding or another suitable securing means. Likewise, a large number of variations is possible in the design of the support elements. Instead of the illustrated exemplary embodiments, merely a wall-like support element can be inserted. Pin-like and wall-like support elements can however also be combined with one another.

The base body of spongy bone matter can have various other surface designs in addition to the illustrated rectangular parallelepipedal shape. For example its surface can be provided with knobs; it can be formed to be corrugated or toothed. The outer shape of the base body can be wedge-like, rounded off or also curved in the manner of a banana.

Furthermore, at least one cavity which is accessible from the outer side of the base body and which can be filled with bone powder or bone

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granulate can be provided in the base body .

In principle the size of the base body is matched to the predetermined location at which the implant is to be inserted. The outer dimensions of a spinal column implant of this kind can, depending on the location of use in cervical or lumbar application, for example be as follows: length 15 to 23 mm, width 8 to 13 mm, height 5 to 13 mm.

The edges of the base body can be rounded off in order to facilitate the introduction of the implant. Furthermore, at least one reception opening for an application tool can be provided.

The spongeous bone matter of the base body can be of human or animal, in particular bovine, origin and preferably has osteoinductive properties in order to favor the healing in process.

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List of reference symbols

- 10 base body
- 12 support element
- 20 base body
- 22 support element
- 22a - 22d partial wall
- 30 base body
- 32 support element
- 34 end side

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Claims:

1. Spinal column implant consisting of a base body (10, 20, 30) of spongyous bone matter into which at least one load-carrying support element (12, 22, 32) is embedded.
2. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1, with the support element (12, 22, 32) extending from one side to an oppositely lying side of the base body (10, 20, 30).
3. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1, with the support element (12, 22, 32) consisting of compact or cortical bone.
4. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1, with the support element being formed in the manner of a pin (12, 32).
5. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1, with a plurality of parallel support elements (12) being embedded into the base body.
6. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1, with the support element (22) being formed areally or in the manner of a wall.

7. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1,
with a plurality of areal support elements (20a - 20d), the planes
of which intersect, being embedded into the base body (20).
8. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1,
with the support element (32) projecting beyond the outer contour
of the base body (30).
9. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1,
with the base body containing at least one cavity for the reception
of bone powder or bone granulate which is accessible from its
outer side.
10. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1,
with the base body having a surface which is corrugated, toothed
or provided with knobs.
11. Spinal column implant in accordance with claim 1,
with the base body being substantially block-shaped and with at
least one through-going pin being embedded into this block as a
support element (12, 32).

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FIG. 1

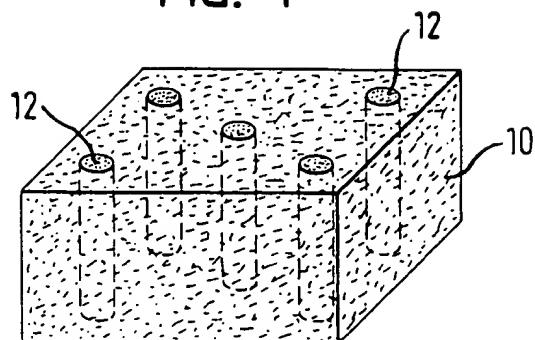


FIG. 2

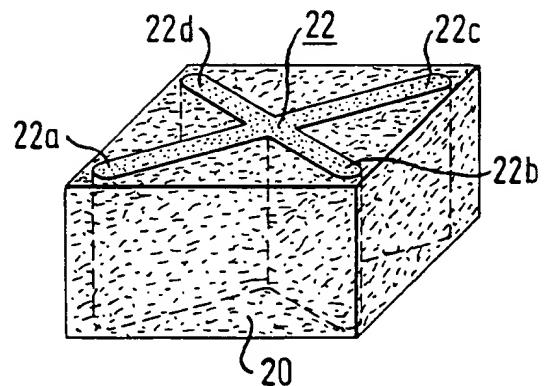
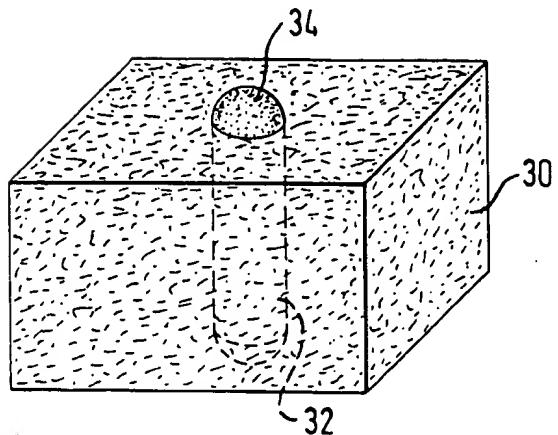


FIG. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A61F2/44 A61F2/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 29 10 627 A (SCHUETT & GRUNDEI SANITAET) 25 September 1980 (1980-09-25) figures 3,4 page 4, paragraph 3 page 6, paragraph 3 ---	1,2
A	US 4 950 296 A (MCINTYRE JONATHAN L) 21 August 1990 (1990-08-21) claims 9,10; figures 1-4 column 2, line 24 - line 27 ---	1-3,5-7
A	US 5 899 939 A (BOYCE TODD M ET AL) 4 May 1999 (1999-05-04) claims 1,2,8,9,13,22,25,26; figures 2,3,5 ---	1-7,9,10
A	US 5 769 897 A (HAERLE ANTON) 23 June 1998 (1998-06-23) claims 1-3,9,10; figures 1,2,6,11,12 ---	1,2,5-7, 9,11 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 814 084 A (GRIVAS NICHOLAS E ET AL) 29 September 1998 (1998-09-29) claim 11; figures 1A-1C column 7, line 36 - line 51 -----	1-3,5,6, 9

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